













## THE CONSTITUTION.

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 ATLANTA, GA., May 15, 1893.

## Atlanta's Charity.

The Millegrove Chronicle tells the sad story of a poor widow from Texas who landed in Atlanta a few days ago with a small child and only 75 cents in her pocket.

It seems that the woman's husband died in Texas, a short time ago, and left her destitute. She had heard of Atlanta as a prosperous city in which the deserving poor could obtain employment, and so she came here. Unfortunately, she was about to become a mother again. She could get no work, and her various charitable institutions would not receive her. Finally, she was shipped to Augusta. That city promptly sent her to Macon, and Macon lost no time in getting rid of her. She was sent to Millegrove, where a Christian lady sheltered her, and The Chronicle says that the good people of the town will assist in taking care of her until she is able to get work.

Such is the story told by the Millegrove paper, and the article is spiced with such paragraphs as the following: Atlanta's charity may not be very much akin to that of the Christ who blessed and forgave the Magdalene. . . . It was a reproach to a humane, to say nothing of a Christian people, to have any woman in Mrs. Black's condition dragged around from place to place. . . . If no mistake has been made as to the facts, we can only say that this is an exceptional case. Of course our charitable institutions give the preference to home people. They have to be very cautious about receiving strangers who come from distant points, apparently with no good reason for coming.

Atlanta's record is such that she can stand an occasional fling from outsiders about her "boasted charity." The fact is, she does very little boasting. Her rich and well-to-do people aid the poor, maintain charitable institutions, and in cases of emergency when ordinary methods of relief are inadequate, they get together and raise thousands of dollars in a few hours to help their suffering neighbors.

Sometimes a stranger within our gates has a hard time. Such cases happen everywhere. Our system of charity is not perfect, but it is getting better, organized every day. If it ever breaks down or becomes less beneficial it will be on account of an influx of strangers clamoring for relief to such an extent that our limited resources will make it out of the question to provide for them. No city in the country holds itself ready to receive and support all the penniless strangers who may flock there from distant states. It is too much to expect and too much to attempt.

## A Deserved Tribute.

Judge Chrisman's brave and successful stand against the white caps in Mississippi was so highly appreciated in New Orleans that the cotton exchange of that city presented him with a handsome ebony graven heavily ornamented with gold. The letter of presentation says:

"We feel that with the aid of such men as you we can guarantee all who ask homes in the rich and prosperous counties and parishes of the south as full protection as can be had anywhere on the face of the globe."

This is the point made the other day in an editorial in these columns. When our governors, judges, sheriffs and leading citizens show, like Judge Chrisman, that they will stand by the law at the peril of their lives, and against any odds, the white caps and other lynchers will go out of business.

When a few men like Judge Chrisman come to the front the outside world will be convinced that the permanent triumph of law and order in the south is assured.

**The Case of Editor Myrick.**  
 Although Editor Bascom Myrick, of The American Recorder, will not get the place for which he was applying, the grounds on which the appointment is refused are in themselves a vindication. The charges on which the appointment was first held up were to the effect that he had made personal attacks on Mr. Cleveland and members of his family. In order that the president might see for himself that these charges were unjust and untrue, Mr. Myrick had the files of his newspaper conveyed to Washington for examination. The charges reflecting on his gallantry and lack of chivalry at once disappeared. The president distinctly stated that he does not refuse to appoint Mr. Myrick because he was an anti-Cleveland man. This fact has no bearing on the matter at all. But the charges made in The Recorder during the campaign leading up to the nomination that Mr. Cleveland was a mugwump, and that he was a republican on all questions except the tariff are personally offensive to the president, and he stated to Judge Crisp that he would prefer not to appoint Mr. Myrick.

The Constitution has thought all along that Mr. Myrick could render his state and his party better services as an editor than as an office holder, but it has also thought of his campaign work in behalf of Mr. Cleveland and the party after the Chicago convention had been spoken entitled him to such modest re-

cognition as he might seek. We are confident that his disappointment will not be severe, and he will still be in a position where he can work in behalf of the democratic party and the principles set forth in the platform.

Editor Myrick's application for a consulate, however, has had one happy result. When Mr. Cleveland declares that it is personally offensive to him to be called a mugwump he could not more effectively or emphatically repudiate mugwumpism if he issued a proclamation against it. The mugwumps themselves are proud of the name. They advertise it and employ it in season and out of season, and they have heretofore pretended to stand closer to the president than any other element. But when Mr. Cleveland announces that it is personally offensive to him to be called a mugwump he gives the public to understand that he has a "profound contempt for the class of politicians who do business under that name."

There is also another development which we commend most heartily to those who are trying now to convince the people that Mr. Cleveland believes in John Sherman's financial views. The president says that another offensive remark made by The American Recorder is contained in the statement that he is a republican on every issue but that of the tariff. The fact that Mr. Cleveland resents this criticism shows that The Constitution has correctly outlined his position. The Recorder's statement would have no element of offensiveness in it if the president did not stand squarely on the democratic platform, and if he did not believe that every pledge set forth in that declaration should be redeemed in strict accordance with democratic interpretation.

Thus, it is settled that the democratic president has a profound contempt for mugwumpism and that his democracy embraces every pledge made in the democratic platform; that he is in favor of a tariff for revenue only and in favor of bimetallism.

## Racial Death Rates.

New Orleans, Washington and Baltimore are three cities with large negro populations. The census figures for 1880 give the following death rates per thousand:

| Cities      | White | Black |
|-------------|-------|-------|
| New Orleans | 23.41 | 38.93 |
| Washington  | 19.79 | 38.22 |
| Baltimore   | 22.61 | 36.41 |

The enormous percentage of negro death rates as compared with those of the whites is startling. If in Washington, where the negroes have been aided by the government for many years, their death rate doubles that of the whites, what can be expected in other localities?

## The Platform and the Ratio.

In The Washington, Ga., Chronicle we find the following remarks that suggest comment:

"The Atlanta Constitution says that fealty to Cleveland is not the proper test of democracy. The 'platform' is the test," it says. The Chicago platform, we suppose.

Our contemporary constantly tells us that the platform pledges the party to the free coinage of silver. The mere words "free coinage" have become extremely ambiguous and are easily used to create a false impression which we will not say is intended. The platform does not pledge the party to the free coinage of silver at the present ratio of 16 to 1. The words of the platform are, "We hold to the use of both gold and silver money as the standard money of the country, and to the coinage of both gold and silver without discriminating against either metal or charge for mintage."

A bill for adding to the silver in a dollar, or any one of a variety of other measures for maintaining bimetallic currency could be passed without violating this platform.

Mr. Cleveland is pledged against free coinage at the present ratio. In which he distinctly wrote a letter to the effect that he was not in favor of a bill for it, and Georgia knowing it voted for him. He is doubly pledged, because the increased democratic votes of the north which made the party successful were cast on the faith of this pledge.

The point to which we desire to call the attention of our contemporary is that the ratio is not the thing. We cannot buy a pair of shoes for a neighbor unless we know the size he wears. The old saying that the way to make a rabbit stew is to first catch your rabbit has a wide application.

All talk about the ratio is in the air until we find to what extent it needs adjusting. No living man really knows what the ratio should be. It is a matter to be discovered by actual test. We might as well expect a chemist to tell us how many grains of poison there are in a bottle of liquid without giving him the privilege of unsealing the bottle.

In short, the adjustment of the ratio depends wholly and solely on legislation supplementary to free coinage. To state the fact is to prove it. It is a matter that does not admit of argument. We may say to our contemporary, therefore, that to begin to argue about the ratio at this time is to put the cart before the horse. It should be said, moreover, that there is nothing sacred about the ratio. It has already been tampered with in the course of our history. But it was the gold, and not the silver coins, that suffered from the tampering. By the act of June 28, 1834, the pure gold in the eagle was reduced from 247.12 grains to 232 grains, and the other gold pieces were reduced in proportion. In other words, by changing the gold pieces the ratio was made 16 to 1 instead of 15 to 1, as it had been. It may be necessary to still further clip the gold coins, or it may be necessary to add to the pure silver in the standard dollar. That is a matter for supplementary legislation, and the data necessary to go upon cannot be obtained until silver coinage is stripped of the discriminating legislation which was hung to it to hold the price of silver down.

This is simple, natural and reasonable, and on these lines the democratic platform was interpreted during the campaign. If any pledge made in that platform is not simple, natural, reasonable and feasible it is a sham and a fraud. We do not know of any pledge or plank in the platform that is not feasible, and that is not to be interpreted

along the lines of common honesty and common sense.

For that reason we are now sorry to see some of our contemporaries darkly hinting that the campaign interpretations of the platform—the interpretations on which the voters of Georgia were asked to support the party—are not the true ones, and that they are now to be supplanted by other interpretations that demand a different policy.

## The Dog Law Nuisance.

We have a racket in Atlanta nearly every year over the dog law and its practical workings.

It may be a necessary evil, but there is no city ordinance more generally unpopular. And it is so in other cities. The Chicago Tribune says:

"This ordinance is continually being violated. Valuable dogs are enticed off the owner's premises so that the dog-catcher's business may be a more profitable one. It is not safe for a child to take a dog on the street, for it has a collar and license tag and is held or led. The 'foundkeeper's' subordinate does not care whether the provisions of the law have been complied with or not. His sole object is to catch animals which will pay fees. If a dog happens to jump out of its mistress's arms in his presence he will seize it and carry off her property heedless of her entreaties, for the poundmaster gets 50 cents for the expense of taking up each dog which is reclaimed and 25 cents a day for the cost of keeping it. All dogs not reclaimed are required to be destroyed, but there have been times when the law was not obeyed in the case of valuable animals which were sold."

Civilization brings many inconveniences and no small share of injustice. The citizen who buys a tag for his pet dog is at the mercy of any street gang who is mean enough to steal it. Practically there is no remedy. The good citizen must pay for a dog tag and then have no protection. This is the sum and substance of our system.

## Discontent as a Factor of Progress.

A recent editorial in The New York World censuring certain southern states for not advertising their resources at the world's fair in a manner calculated to attract capital and immigration, brings an Alabamian to the front with the statement that the south can take care of herself. He says:

"We know that the best people in a peaceful country do not migrate as a rule, and we also know that the world's fair is not its own advantage, for which a few gushing orators and journalists are to blame, to suppose that the best and ablest of the south are clamoring for capital and immigration. The south can stand alone. It can take care of itself. The southerner who lies awake nights hoping for capital and people to come here as a rule is a shallow fellow who is anxious to put up a job on some innocent. Please rid yourself of the idea that the south is a beggar, and don't come to live among us unless it is to your own dear interest to do so. We are inclined to agree with The World that the gentleman from Alabama is altogether too contented for his own good. He is only half right when he says that the best people in a peaceful country do not migrate as a rule. His own state was settled by enterprising people from Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia. The great west was largely developed by a good class of people from the east and the south. European immigration made this country what it is, and the character of the present generation is pretty good evidence that the many of the best people of the old world were among our early settlers."

The Alabamian is mistaken if he supposes that southerners do not desire an influx of capital and population. Nor is it wise to say that the southerner lies awake nights hoping for capital and people to come here. He is an idler or a sharper who is anxious to put up a job on some innocent. Our New York contemporary administers this fitting rebuke:

"Is contentment a virtue? Is it not rather the prime minister of indifference, laziness, unthrift and all retrograde tendencies? Are not those southerners who 'lie awake nights' the real leaders of thought and endeavor in that quarter of the country, the creators of that new prosperity at the south in which the whole country rejoices? Men are not contented to take events as they come. The final philosophy of life is not contentment. It is not most wisely spent in easy enjoyment. It is by deeds and by struggle that the human race is ennobled."

"This is the right kind of talk. If the uses of adversity are sweet, the same may be said with equal truth of discontent. No greater misfortune could befall us than to have the great majority of our citizens remain perfectly satisfied with themselves and the conditions under which they live. Then there would be no progress, and the south would be practically separated from the outside world by greater barriers than the old Chinese wall. The splendid potentialities and possibilities sleeping in our sunny valleys and imprisoned in our old red hills should be utilized for the benefit of all mankind. We need more money and more people to diversify and stimulate our industries. The progressive southerner hopes to see the day when this region will have its share of manufacturing towns that will offer profitable home markets to the farmers. He looks forward to the time when every river that runs singing to the sea will wear the industrial harness of progress—to the time when every mine and forest and field will yield its raw material to the home factories that will enhance its value and sell it in its more marketable shape to all the nations of the earth."

There is nothing of the idler and the sharper in the patriotic southerner who is planning and working for the development of his native land. There is an element of discontent, it is true, in such longings, but it is a noble discontent that causes men to struggle onward and upward, instead of standing still. The south welcomes every new man, new ideas, like the dollar, must be sound and have the right ring. Our Alabamian friend should join the men who lie awake at night. He is in danger of getting too much sleep.

There is a strong bimetallic party in Georgia, and a stronger one in England. The people of those monarchies have discovered that the single gold standard benefits nobody but the privileged banks and the money lenders.

Of fifteen Alabama bankers only nine voted for a resolution demanding the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law. Under all the circumstances, this is a remarkable showing.

The Springfield Republican, a mugwump newspaper that supported the democratic party in the last campaign, says that the financial plank in the democratic platform means the free coinage of silver, if it means anything. There are one or two democratic editors in Georgia who ought to be taken into consideration.

The Boston World asks this question of the Georgia legislature: "Is it possible that there is not enough backbone in the Georgia legislature to legislate against the worthless base-killing dogs? The country is full of these dog producers and they greatly retard the growth of the fleece producers."

The Early County News has this gossip of the next race for United States senator: "Mr. Crisp will not speak on the matter, and so it is surmised that he would like to go to the senate. Governor Northen, it is said, will make a good pull. It is thought by some that Hon. A. O. Bacon would be an ex-

cellent candidate. So he would; but B. E. Park, of Macon, in our humble opinion, would be second to none of the foregoing."

Hale's Weekly makes this suggestion: "There should be some arrangements made in small towns so that poor children can receive the benefits of the school fund without having to pay a dollar or two a month to interest-seeking stockholders for the privilege. The present system is an outrage upon the poor."

For seventy-two days Boss Buck has been holding office under a democratic administration. The weather is still warm and windy.

## EDITORIAL COMMENT.

The Cunard steamer Campana has broken all records in her eastern trip across the Atlantic. She made the trip in five days, seventeen hours and twenty-seven minutes. She is the largest steamer afloat, and was built at Glasgow.

Carl Goldschmidt, with a wife and five children, has been sentenced to a New York prison for two and a half years for forging a check for \$100,000. The man whose name he forged petitioned for clemency, while the poor wife and her little ones gazed appealingly at the judge. It is a sad case, but forgery is on the increase, and it is well to have it understood that punishment is certain and severe.

Is there an ice trust in Boston? The people do not know, but the suspicion is excited. The Herald says: "The ice dealers of Boston have established something that is equivalent to a trust, if it does not assume that name. It includes all who furnish ice, whether cut from the ponds and rivers in winter, or made by the artificial process that has been introduced. Under it no company can undersell another, and none can take a customer away by offering pecuniary inducements. We do not know that this advantage of the dealers over the people is abused, but it is clear that the dealers have the arrangement of prices in their own hands as completely as in the case of any trust ever formed."

Only four congressmen called on the president last Friday. The atmosphere of the white house is supposed to be rather chilly just at present.

## JUST FROM GEORGIA.

**You Bet She's!**  
 Is poor old Georgia in it at the great world's fair?  
 Is poor old Georgia in it at the fair?  
 Did her iron laws prohibit  
 Any kind of an exhibit?  
 Is poor old Georgia in it at the fair?

"Ah! yes!" there comes an answer from the great world's fair.  
 A loud and ringing answer from the fair;  
 She's got a fella' jenny  
 That's six miles ahead of any,  
 And a still with moonlight on it at the fair!

You bet that Georgia's in it at the great world's fair—  
 You bet that Georgia's in it at the fair;  
 For she's got all the forces  
 With a map of her resources—  
 And you bet they'll stick a pin there at the fair!

Of course she'll make a showing at the great world's fair—  
 Of course she'll make a showing at the fair;  
 For she's got a lot of ice  
 To them two famous bowties,  
 And a clean-up the race track at the fair!

**In the Sunny South Region.**  
 "John," said the editor, "light the fire, hunt up my overcoat and order three loads of wood."  
 "What's up, sir?"  
 "Six poems on 'Spring' in this morning's mail!"

Editor Stovall continues his interesting discussion of the silver question to the merry music of the jingling dollars in his pocket.

**His Busy Day.**  
 Old Georgia's just in clover  
 From Tift to Tybee light,  
 And callin' still on Grover,  
 But Grover's out 'o' sight!

The Macon Telegraph surpassed its best and brightest record in its issue of yesterday. It was creditable, not only to The Telegraph and the city of Macon, but to the state at large. The issue was most excellent.

The Valdosta Times is a good one from week to week. The editorial pen in that office never loses point. Pencilion is at the back of it.

**Spring for One Day.**  
 Bird-scented now the air is,  
 Birds go whirling 'o'er the hills  
 With the red juice of the berries  
 Lapping from their tender bills!

The Southwest Georgian is showing up brightly. Editor Hammond is on deck, and he is a good one.

Brother Book, of The New York Recorder, has invented a rhyming mill, and unlike the "mills of the gods," it does not "grind slowly."

**Holding His Own.**  
 Old Subscriber (to editor): Can you lend me five dollars?  
 Editor:—We cannot.  
 Old Subscriber: Please not doin' much, eh?  
 Editor:—Well, we're holdin' our own.

Hale, of Hale's Weekly, goes fishing as follows: "The editor's happy on the way. You ought to hear him snicker—He's off to the creek with 'o'poud of worms and a bucket full of liquid!"

The editor of The Woodbury Messenger makes this delightful announcement: "In a few days we are going to have a picnic and the girls will wear their gingham dresses. Now don't they be sweet for anything."

Abeyville has a twelve-year-old boy who weighs 115 pounds. He don't smoke cigarettes but he is said to be a bummer with a baseball bat.

**To the Manner Born.**  
 "Well," said the lawyer to the rural witness, "how far was it from your house to the road?"

"Well, sir," said the witness, "I reckon hit wuz 'bout a acre an' a half."

"Idiot!" cried the lawyer, "How many yards was it?"

"Well, sir," replied the witness, "that wuz only one yard, an' that wuz my yard, an' hit ain't fered in, nuther!"

## GOSSIP IN THE STATE.

The Albany Evening Herald, speaking of candidates for governor, says:

"The Herald knows Mr. Turner well enough to know that he is not going to enter into a scramble for any honor or position in advance of the nomination of the democratic party."

The Fort Valley Leader, commenting on the white house lockout in Washington, says: "We hope, however, that the plums will be caught by the Georgia cotton basket, even if Grover tosses them out of the upper window of the mansion."

The Albany Evening Herald gives the admission due credit, but adds: "Georgia has fared right well at Washington, so far, under this administration. But this doesn't rub out the great big fact that she is not a good thing. It is thought by some that Hon. A. O. Bacon would be an ex-

cellent candidate. So he would; but B. E. Park, of Macon, in our humble opinion, would be second to none of the foregoing."

Hale's Weekly makes this suggestion: "There should be some arrangements made in small towns so that poor children can receive the benefits of the school fund without having to pay a dollar or two a month to interest-seeking stockholders for the privilege. The present system is an outrage upon the poor."

Hale's Weekly states its position on the senatorial question: "At the present writing we wish it to be distinctly understood that we are for Northern for United States senator. He is in every way worthy."

## SILVER IN GEORGIA.

Albany Herald: Is this democratic administration afraid to run square up against the Sherman silver bill?

Bainbridge Democrat: Tariff reform, free coinage of silver and the repeal of the 10 per cent tax on state banks.

Albany Herald: Silver dollars are good enough for all the Georgia editors who venture to discuss the currency question except Richardson, of The Columbus Enquirer-Sun, and Skovell, of The Savannah Press.

American Times-Recorder: The Times-Recorder is for the coinage of gold and silver dollars on a parity with each other as provided by that platform. The democratic party is pledged to give a silver dollar worth 100 cents in gold, and if the present ratio of 16 to 1 doesn't give that result, then the democrats must fix a ratio that will.

Bainbridge Globe: The silver dollars should be turned out of prison (the United States treasury vaults). Silver, until legislated against in 1873, was more than the equal of gold, and if the present ratio of 16 to 1 doesn't give that result, then the democrats must fix a ratio that will.

## HOG AND HOMINY.

Franklin News: Hog and hominy is still the motto of The News, and it is right.

Boston World: The man who is raising plenty of hog and hominy is not worrying much about the price of cotton seed.

Hawkinsville Dispatch: All the legislation which congress can enact will not afford the relief to the farmers that raising their own supplies would. "Hog and hominy" is a better platform than that adopted at Chicago last June.

Warrenton Clipper: There is a great deal of money in raising pork at present prices than cotton. Georgia farmers can buy their cotton cheaper than they can raise it, but there is good profit in hogs.

## FAREWELL BUCK SHOTS.

Haralson Banner-Messenger: It is thought now that Boss Buck will soon be asked to step down and give place to a democrat. That's what he ought to have done some time ago. We say God-speed the dog.

Franklin News: It is hoped Mr. Cleveland will sufficiently arouse from his "innocuous desuetude" to bounce Boss Buck. The "pernicious activity" of Buck is positively intolerable.

Thomaston Times: It is reported that Mr. Cleveland declares that he will very soon remove Boss Buck from his present position, which is a consummation most devoutly to be wished for.

Carnesville Tribune: Every democratic newspaper in the state is recommending B. B. to President Cleveland, as the proper thing to give Colonel Buck. One dose of "B. B.—Bounce Boss Buck"—will relieve Georgia of one of the greatest plagues that has ever visited the state.

## ABOUT THE GOVERNORSHIP.

The Pickens County Herald would be satisfied with either of the following named gentlemen for governor:  
 "Allen D. Candler, A. S. Clay, and W. Y. Atkinson, would be hard to choose between as all of them are highly suitable for the position, and Georgia would be satisfied with either of the above named gentlemen."

Hale's Weekly has a candidate for governor—Judge Boynton—of whom it says: "There is one man in Georgia above all others who deserves to be elected governor. He is a man of high character, and his expiration of Governor Northen's term—Judge James S. Boynton. He is able and honest, and his requisites for a governor. He was entitled to the office when McDaniel got it, and he has been entitled to it ever since."

The Baxley Banner comes forward with a new candidate for governor. It says: "The name of the gentleman who we would like to see in the governor's mansion, is our present representative in the general assembly, Colonel Elias D. Graham. He is a man of ability, of high standing in the community, full of energy, and would do the people, if placed there, good and unquestioned service."

The Haralson Banner-Messenger, in an editorial on the next governorship, says:

"No Georgia should be allowed to pluck the gubernatorial plum, and would suggest the name of ex-Congressman R. W. Everett, of Tifton, as a suitable candidate for the high position. He served a term in congress and left a record of fidelity to public trust equalled by no other member. He is a good man, a true and tried democrat, and the affairs of state would be safe in his hands. Put us down for Everett!"

## GEORGIA PRESS PERSONALS.

Cleveland Progress: The appointment of Professor Yates is doubtless a good one, and we look for good results to the entire mine-belt of Georgia, as the outcome.

Darien Gazette: The genial Alf Harrington has fully recovered his health and is now ready to enter another campaign. However, Alf wants to do the running next time.

Augusta News: Hon. Paul Trammell is assured of his reappointment as collector of internal revenue, and "in people of Georgia are assured that no better appointment could be made by President Cleveland."

Eastman Times-Journal: Charles R. Warren, a bright young lawyer of Hawkinsville, is applying for the consulship to Cork or some other Emerald Isle city. Well, Charles is a good one and deserves the Cork. Success to him.

West Georgia News: In an able article in The Atlanta Constitution Colonel N. J. Hammond reviews Dr. Hinton's statement that this is not a Christian government. It remains to be seen whether or not rhetoric thus punctured can rise to a reply.

Columbus Enquirer-Sun: So far Georgia has drawn a brace of envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary in the deal—Pierce Young and Jim Blount. It is a good pair to draw to, anyway, and several eminent and expectant colonels may get in on the fill.

Newman Herald: Captain D. G. Bailey is a splendid type of the sturdy young democracy of Georgia, of unquestioned ability, and with a personality as charming as it is distinguished. In selecting him to represent them in the halls of the general assembly the voters of Spalding are doing themselves proud.

## TALK OF THE DAY.

Washington Star: Falling to bring about the incarceration of the Tammany tiger, President Cleveland has built a cage around himself.

Detroit Tribune: The effectiveness of Senator Hill's machine is not at all lessened by the fact that it is now running noiselessly. St. Louis Globe-Democrat: The fact that the president occupies republican ground on the financial issue should make republicans support him as a matter of desire as well as a matter of duty.

Louisville Courier-Journal: The law seems to be unnecessarily solicitous to prevent those Memphis newspaper men from fighting a duel. There is no occasion for the law interfering in this case, except to inflict the extreme penalty upon him who fails to hit his man.

Louisville Times: Carried away by the brilliant success of Satan as depicted in "Paradise Lost," Lord Thurlow, exclaims, "I'd like to follow! I hope he will win." So we may say of the republican guests within the gates of this paradise regained, except that they will they shall continue to lose.

Wilmington Messenger: Every southern congressman should be able to protect itself. The best possible defense is twenty cool-

brave men, armed with Spencer rifles that shoot sixteen times each, and a galling gun that shoots 1,200 times a minute at 1,200 yards range or more or less, and takes but four men, we think it is, to man it. The whole outfit would not cost more than \$1,000, rifles included.

Memphis Appeal-Avalanche: It is true that the white man is determined to maintain his supremacy in the south. He has two-thirds of the population, pays virtually all the taxes, educates the negro, and constitutes the only population in this section capable of government. The statement that there are two sets of laws for the two races is a falsehood made out of the whole cloth. As for the white race handicapping the black race, we have only to say that the whites pay for the education of the blacks, and that the last census will show that the percentage of black children attending the public schools to the entire











The advice of a noted horseman of thirty-eight years experience is always at hand in case of disease or accident to animals.



